

# **United States Government Accountability Office Washington, DC 20548**

January 25, 2008

Congressional Requesters

Subject: VA and DOD Health Care: Administration of DOD's Post-Deployment Health Reassessment to National Guard and Reserve Servicemembers and VA's Interaction with DOD

Congress's long-standing interest in health care services for servicemembers returning from deployment has grown regarding National Guard and Reserve servicemembers because they are being activated in numbers not seen since World War II.<sup>1,2</sup> For servicemembers who have been deployed overseas—whether National Guard, Reserve, or active duty—the Department of Defense (DOD) has developed a continuum of programs to assess servicemembers' health needs by obtaining information on their health concerns. One health assessment is administered before deployment, another about the time servicemembers return from deployment, and a third 90 to 180 days after deployment, which is called the post-deployment health reassessment (PDHRA). DOD directed the PDHRA to be implemented in June 2005 in response to studies that showed that health concerns were emerging several months after servicemembers' return from deployment.<sup>3</sup> One intent of the PDHRA is to identify servicemembers' health concerns with a specific emphasis on screening for mental health and to assess whether servicemembers need referrals for further evaluation. PDHRAs can result in referrals being made to military treatment facilities, TRICARE providers, <sup>4</sup> chaplains,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Related GAO Products at the end of this report.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Between September 2001 and October 2007, nearly 620,000 National Guard and Reserve servicemembers have been activated in support of the Global War on Terrorism.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>For purposes of this report, we define servicemembers to include members of the National Guard and Reserves who fall under DOD's continuum of care because of their active duty service overseas, even if they are no longer on active duty at the time the PDHRA is administered.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>DOD provides health care through TRICARE—a regionally structured program that uses civilian contractors to maintain provider networks to complement health care services provided at military hospitals and clinics, commonly referred to as military treatment facilities. While servicemembers are on active duty, DOD manages where they receive their care—at a military treatment facility, a TRICARE civilian provider, or a VA medical facility.

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**Report Documentation Page** 

Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188 Military OneSource,<sup>5</sup> or Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) facilities, such as VA medical centers, VA community clinics, and Vet Centers.<sup>6</sup>

Congressional interest in health care services for National Guard and Reserve servicemembers returning from deployment has increased because of their large numbers and because they have reported post-deployment mental health concerns at a higher rate than their active duty counterparts, though this varies by military service. Related to this interest, you asked us to describe the administration of the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers. This report describes (1) how DOD administers the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers and what information it obtains and (2) how VA interacts with DOD in the PDHRA process for these servicemembers and the information VA obtains.

Our work focused on National Guard (federally activated) and Reserve servicemembers from the military services who have been deployed overseas greater than 30 days to locations without a permanent military treatment facility. National Guard servicemembers included the Army National Guard and the Air National Guard. Reserve servicemembers included Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, and Marine Corps Reserve. We did not include Coast Guard Reserve servicemembers since they represent less than 1 percent of the population of activated Reserve and National Guard servicemembers.

To describe how DOD administers the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers and what information it obtains, we interviewed and obtained documents from relevant DOD officials from the Force Health Protection and Readiness Program in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the Army Medical Surveillance Activity, and each of the military services identified above. In addition, we interviewed and obtained documents from the health care contractor DOD uses to administer the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers. Further, we obtained completion and referral data from PDHRA administrations conducted from June 2005 through January 1, 2008. We

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>For National Guard, Reserve, and active duty servicemembers and their families, Military OneSource provides educational products on the Web and counseling on a variety of topics by phone and face to face.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>VA's integrated health care system provides primary care, specialized care, and related medical and social support services. VA medical centers provide a broad range of inpatient and outpatient medical services, including mental health services, to servicemembers and veterans meeting eligibility criteria. VA community clinics provide medical services, which may include mental health services, on an outpatient basis in local communities. Vet Centers provide mental health services, including readjustment counseling, to all veterans who served in any combat zone.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>Colonel Charles W. Hoge, M.D., Director of Division of Psychiatry and Neuroscience, Walter Reed Army Institute of Research provided this comparative information in September 28, 2006, testimony before the Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, House of Representatives.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>You asked us to describe the administration of the PDHRA either in requests focused on this subject or in requests for this information as part of a larger body of work. As requested, we are also conducting work on related issues for which we plan to issue additional reports.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>For purposes of this report, we consider the National Guard to be federally activated when it is performing a federal mission conducted under the command and control of the President and mobilized under authority contained in Title 10, U.S. Code. These mobilization authorities include, for example, 10 U.S.C. § 12302 and § 12304.

assessed the reliability of those data by reviewing system documentation, interviewing knowledgeable agency officials, and testing the data to search for incorrect or missing values. We determined the data were sufficiently reliable for the purposes of this report. To describe how VA interacts with DOD in the PDHRA process for these servicemembers, we interviewed, and collected supporting documentation from VA officials from the Office of Seamless Transition, Office of Readjustment Counseling, Office of Mental Health, and Veterans Integrated Service Networks (VISN) offices. We also interviewed and obtained documents from DOD's contractor officials and relevant DOD officials from the Force Health Protection and Readiness Program in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the Army Medical Surveillance Activity, and each of the military services identified above.

In addition, to address both objectives, we observed in-person administrations of PDHRAs to Army National Guard servicemembers in Kinston, North Carolina, during a weekend meeting (called a drill weekend) and to Army Reserve servicemembers in Indianapolis, Indiana, during a drill weekend. We chose these sites because they are located in different regions of the country and located in areas with respectively smaller and larger populations. We visited Army National Guard and Reserve units because they comprised about 80 percent of deployed National Guard (federally activated) and Reserve servicemembers at the time of our review (July 2007). While this sample of site visits allowed us to learn about many important aspects of PDHRA administrations, the information does not permit us to generalize about PDHRA administrations departmentwide. At these sites, we met with and collected supporting documentation from officials responsible for administering the PDHRA and officials from VA medical centers, a VA community clinic, and Vet Centers. We conducted our work from April 2007 through January 2008 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

#### **Results in Brief**

DOD uses a health care contractor in all but a small number of cases to administer the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers either in person or by telephone through a call center. Specifically, DOD contracts with a company that provides administrative staff and health care providers—physicians, physician's assistants, and nurse practitioners—to administer the assessments. The PDHRA form asks for demographic information—such as the servicemember's date of birth, gender, and marital status—and health information that can lead to referrals for additional evaluation. For example, the PDHRA asks servicemembers questions about the occurrence of nightmares, conflicts with family and friends, and increased alcohol use. Servicemembers who answer affirmatively to these questions may receive a referral for further evaluation for mental health conditions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder or alcohol abuse. These referrals result from in-person or telephone discussions that take place between the servicemember and the health care provider during the PDHRA administration. Of the about 156,000 PDHRAs completed by National Guard and Reserve servicemembers from June 2005 through January 1, 2008, nearly 46 percent resulted in referrals for further evaluation for physical or mental health concerns.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>The VA health care system is organized into 21 geographically defined regions, or VISNs, that have budget and management responsibilities for VA facilities in their geographic area.

According to our discussions with VA and DOD officials, VA officials interact with DOD officials in the PDHRA process in several ways and receive information about servicemembers from DOD. Through coordination with DOD, VA officials are generally present when PDHRAs are administered to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers during drill weekends, whether the PDHRAs are administered in person or by telephone through a call center. VA interaction with DOD also occurs when servicemembers are referred to a VA facility. VA staff provide servicemembers with information about VA benefits and help them make appointments at VA facilities. Information VA receives from DOD includes the location of PDHRA administrations, numbers of servicemembers referred to VA facilities, and the PDHRAs of individual servicemembers who access VA health care. Of the National Guard and Reserve servicemembers referred through the PDHRA process for either physical or mental health concerns from June 2005 through January 1, 2008, 47 percent (almost 34,000) were referred to VA facilities.

VA and DOD concurred with a draft of this report.

#### **Background**

Almost all National Guard and Reserve servicemembers serve in the military on a part-time basis while maintaining a civilian career. When not deployed, they usually meet 1 weekend a month for a drill weekend and 2 weeks a year for annual training. Commanding officers are responsible for ensuring that servicemembers in their military units are medically ready to be deployed. As part of that effort, they are responsible for having servicemembers in their unit complete deployment health assessments.

DOD's deployment-related continuum of health care includes three health assessments, which are used to determine whether further evaluation is needed for servicemembers deployed overseas greater than 30 days to locations without a permanent military treatment facility. 12 They do not diagnose medical conditions. The pre-deployment health assessment is documented on Department of Defense Form 2795 and is administered within 60 days before deployment. It is a mandatory health assessment for most servicemembers deploying overseas. The post-deployment health assessment is documented on Department of Defense Form 2796 and must be completed between 30 days prior to leaving a deployment location and within 30 days after returning from deployment. It is a mandatory health assessment for servicemembers returning from deployment. The PDHRA is documented on Department of Defense Form 2900 (DD 2900) and is administered 90 to 180 days after returning from deployment.<sup>13</sup> (See encl. I.) While it is mandatory that DOD offer servicemembers the opportunity to participate in the PDHRA, servicemembers are only required to answer limited demographic questions; they are not required to answer any of the health questions. Further, those who have left the military have the option to complete the PDHRA but are not required to do so.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>VA provides a range of benefits to eligible veterans, including disability compensation and pensions, education benefits, and hospital and medical care.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup>It is the commander's decision whether servicemembers who do not meet the criteria complete these health assessments.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>Although a new DD 2900 dated September 2007 has been developed, it had not been implemented as of January 7, 2008. This report refers to the DD 2900 dated June 2005.

While the pre- and post-deployment health assessments were established in response to legislation, the PDHRA was created independently by DOD. <sup>14</sup> In 2004, researchers published articles that indicated servicemembers reported a significant increase in mental health concerns 90 to 120 days after returning from deployment compared with mental health concerns reported before or just after deployment. <sup>15</sup> In response, DOD developed the PDHRA process to provide identification of health concerns during this post-deployment time frame and to assess whether servicemembers need referrals for further evaluation. DOD and international health experts worked jointly with VA mental health experts to develop the DD 2900.

Veterans who have served in combat in certain conflicts, including those from the National Guard and Reserves, are presumed to be eligible for VA health care services for any condition for 2 years from the date of separation from military service, even if there is insufficient medical evidence to conclude that the condition is attributable to military service. <sup>16</sup> This 2-year presumptive eligibility includes those National Guard and Reserve members who have left active duty and returned to their units. If veterans do not enroll until after the 2-year presumptive period, they will be subject to the same eligibility and enrollment rules as other veterans, who generally have to prove that a medical problem is connected to their military service or that they have incomes below certain thresholds. <sup>17</sup>

# PDHRA, Administered in Person or through a Call Center, Provides DOD with Servicemembers' Health Information

DOD generally administers the PDHRA to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers using a health care contractor either in person or by telephone through a call center, depending on

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>The pre- and post-deployment health assessments were established in response to a provision in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1998. See Pub. L. No. 105-85, § 765(a)(1), 111 Stat. 1629, 1826-27 (codified as amended as 10 U.S.C. § 1074f). The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs directed all military services to conduct health reassessments of servicemembers at 90 to 180 days post-deployment. He directed implementation plans to begin 90 days after March 10, 2005.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>P. D. Bliese, K. M. Wright, A. B. Adler, et al., *Screening for Traumatic Stress Among Re-Deploying Soldiers*, U.S. Army Medical Research Unit-Europe Research Report 2004-001 (Heidelberg, Germany: USAMRU-E, 2004) and C. W. Hoge, C. A. Castro, S. C. Messer, et al., *Combat Duty in Iraq and Afghanistan, Mental Health Problems, and Barriers to Care* (Boston, MA: The New England Journal of Medicine, 351, 2004).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>To be eligible, the veteran must have served in combat during a period of war after the Persian Gulf War or against a hostile force during a period of hostilities after November 11, 1998. See 38 U.S.C. § 1710(e)(1)(D); VHA Directive 2005-020, Determining Combat Veteran Eligibility (June 2, 2005). "Hostilities" is defined as an armed conflict in which servicemembers are subjected to danger comparable to the danger encountered in combat with enemy armed forces during a period of war, as determined by the Secretary of VA. See 38 U.S.C. § 1712A(a)(2)(B). Eligibility under 38 U.S.C. § 1710(e)(1)(D) does not extend, however, to veterans whose disabilities are found to have resulted from a cause other than the service described in the statute. H.R. 1585, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008, contains a provision that would extend the length of the presumptive eligibility for certain combat veterans. The House and Senate approved this bill in December, 2007. However, on December 27, 2007, the President issued a memorandum indicating his disapproval of H.R. 1585 and declined to sign the legislation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>See 38 U.S.C. §§ 1705, 1710; 38 C.F.R. § 17.36 (2007).

the number of individuals being assessed. BDOD officials said their contract officials generally administer the PDHRA in person when they can achieve economies of scale, that is, when a sufficient number of servicemembers—at least 60—are scheduled for an assessment at a drill location. At in-person administrations, contractor personnel—including administrative staff and health care providers—go to the drill location. Contractor officials stated that most PDHRAs are administered to Army National Guard servicemembers in person because they generally deploy in large enough groups.

According to DOD officials, when fewer than 60 servicemembers are being assessed, PDHRAs are administered by telephone through a call center operated by DOD's health care contractor. Contractor officials indicated that the Air National Guard and the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Reserves typically use the call center because they tend to deploy servicemembers in small groups. DOD officials told us that for administrations using the call center, commanding officers decide whether servicemembers complete PDHRAs by phone during a drill weekend or during their personal time.

Whether administered in person or through the call center, the DD 2900 consists of two sets of questions—one set answered by servicemembers and the other by health care providers. Servicemembers answer the first set of questions online. These questions ask about servicemembers' demographics—such as the servicemember's date of birth, gender, and marital status—and health concerns. The second set of questions is completed by a health care provider—typically a physician, physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner. The provider discusses with the servicemember answers from the first set of questions and uses that information to answer the second set of questions, which ask the provider to assess servicemember's health concerns and make referrals if needed.<sup>19</sup>

DOD obtains information from the PDHRA process that can lead to referrals for additional evaluations. For example, the PDHRA includes questions about the occurrence of nightmares, conflicts with family and friends, and increased alcohol use. Servicemembers who answer affirmatively to these questions may need further evaluation for mental health conditions, such as post-traumatic stress disorder or alcohol abuse. Of the about 156,000 DD 2900s completed by National Guard and Reserve servicemembers between June 2005 and January 1, 2008, about 46 percent resulted in referrals for further evaluation for physical or mental health concerns.

# VA Interacts with DOD in the PDHRA Process and Receives PDHRA Information from DOD

According to our discussions with VA and DOD officials, VA officials interact with DOD in the PDHRA process in several ways. VA staff routinely attend when PDHRAs are to be administered in person. DOD's health care contractor provides VA's senior military liaison with information about the location and schedule as well as the number of National Guard

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup>The Air National Guard requires the PDHRA to be administered in person by a military provider to servicemembers assigned to the Personnel Reliability Program. In addition, since the Air Force Reserves are small in number and co-located on an Air Force Base with active duty servicemembers, their PDHRAs are usually administered in person by a military provider.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup>The Army National Guard and Army, Navy, and Marine Corps Reserves all require servicemembers to speak with a health care provider. However, most of the Air National Guard and all Air Force Reserve servicemembers are not required to speak with a provider if they report no health concerns on the DD 2900.

and Reserve servicemembers expected to be assessed. Local VA officials told us that when they are scheduled to attend a PDHRA in-person administration, they contact the unit's combat commanding officer or the officer's representative to obtain information on the unit's combat experiences and to coordinate the number of VA staff and materials needed for the number of servicemembers scheduled to complete PDHRAs. At our site visits, we observed officials from VA medical centers and Vet Centers providing servicemembers with information about VA benefits, enrolling servicemembers in the VA, and helping servicemembers make appointments at VA facilities. At our Indianapolis site visit, local VA officials provided Army Reserve servicemembers with appointment contact information for VA facilities located not only in Indiana but also in Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, and Texas for servicemembers who lived outside of Indiana. VA officials we interviewed at headquarters, the VISN, and the local office noted that PDHRA administrations provide one of the best ways for VA to give information about their benefits to National Guard and Reserve servicemembers.

VA officials told us they also interact with DOD when the PDHRA is administered through the call center. When units schedule PDHRA administrations using the call center during drill weekends, VA officials told us they generally coordinate in the same ways as they do for inperson PDHRA administrations. For example, a headquarters official said local VA officials usually go to the unit's location to provide educational materials about VA benefits, enroll servicemembers in VA, and help them make appointments at VA facilities. Officials at VA headquarters and a VISN indicated that VA officials also provide educational materials for servicemembers who complete PDHRAs using the call center when the assessments are not administered on a drill weekend. For example, for a unit in Jacksonville, Florida, a VISN official sent the unit's commanding officer packets of information for distribution to the servicemembers at the unit's next drill weekend. The information included VA enrollment forms and brochures about VA benefits. Regardless of whether the PDHRA is administered during a drill weekend, VA and DOD interact when servicemembers are referred to VA facilities. According to VA headquarters and DOD officials, the contractor's call center personnel will either connect servicemembers directly to a VA facility or give them information to contact the facility themselves. Following the telephone interview, call center personnel mail servicemembers a brochure about VA benefits for National Guard and Reserve servicemembers, a copy of their DD 2900, and contact information for the VA senior military liaison to assist them if they experience problems getting an appointment at a VA facility.

Through interaction with DOD officials, VA officials obtain PDHRA information about servicemembers referred to VA and individual servicemembers' DD 2900s when they access VA health care. Each month, VA receives a report that provides monthly and cumulative totals of servicemembers referred, including servicemembers referred to VA facilities. For example, the January 1, 2008, report showed that of the number of servicemembers referred from June 2005 through January 1, 2008, nearly 34,000 (47 percent) were referred to VA facilities for either physical or mental health concerns. For mental health concerns, more than 11,000 servicemembers were referred to VA medical centers or clinics and over 16,000

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup>Because of personnel shortages in Reserve units that are deploying, it has been necessary to transfer servicemembers from units that are not deployed into the deploying unit. The deploying units may or may not be located in the same state as the nondeploying units.

were referred to Vet Centers.<sup>21</sup> VA also receives a weekly report that lists the location of all in-person PDHRA administrations during the past week and shows the number of referrals to VA from each PDHRA administration. Further, when servicemembers obtain health care from VA, VA officials have access to individual servicemembers' DD 2900s. DOD provides VA with electronic access to servicemembers' DD 2900s, according to headquarters VA and DOD officials. In addition, servicemembers may provide VA officials with paper copies of their DD 2900s.

#### **Agency Comments**

VA and DOD reviewed a draft of this report. VA stated in an e-mail response that it agreed with the facts presented in the report as they pertain to VA, and had no additional comments. DOD stated that it concurred with the report's findings and conclusions. DOD asked that we clarify in the first paragraph that the focus of the report is National Guard and Reserve servicemembers, and we made revisions to do so. DOD also provided technical comments which we incorporated where appropriate. DOD's comments are reprinted in enclosure II.

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We are sending copies of this report to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and the Secretary of Defense and appropriate congressional committees. We will also make copies available to others upon request. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO Web site at <a href="http://www.gao.gov">http://www.gao.gov</a>.

If you or your staff have questions about this report, please contact me at (202) 512-7114 or kanofm@gao.gov. Contact points for our Office of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff members who made key contributions to this report are listed in enclosure III.

Marjorie Kanof

Managing Director, Health Care

Marxine Kangf

Enclosures – 3

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup>Servicemembers may be referred to both a VA medical center and a Vet Center so these numbers cannot be combined to determine the total number of individual servicemembers referred.

#### List of Requesters

The Honorable Michael H. Michaud Chairman Subcommittee on Health Committee on Veterans' Affairs House of Representatives

The Honorable Daniel K. Akaka Chairman Committee on Veterans' Affairs United States Senate

The Honorable Wayne Allard United States Senate

The Honorable Christopher S. Bond United States Senate

The Honorable Barbara Boxer United States Senate

The Honorable Tom Harkin United States Senate

The Honorable Joseph I. Lieberman United States Senate

The Honorable Claire McCaskill United States Senate

The Honorable Patty Murray United States Senate

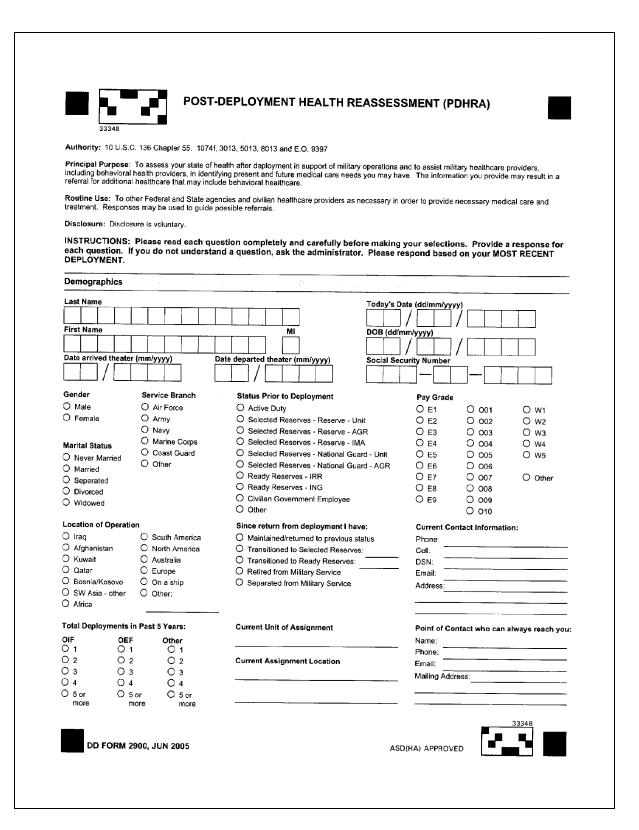
The Honorable Barack Obama United States Senate

The Honorable Ken Salazar United States Senate

The Honorable Bernard Sanders United States Senate

The Honorable Peter Welch House of Representatives

#### **Department of Defense Form 2900**



1.	. Overall, how would you rate your health during the PA O Excellent O Very Good	ST MONTH' D Good	? O Fair		O Poor	
2.	Compared to before your most recent deployment, how Much better now than before I deployed Somewhat better now than before I deployed About the same as before I deployed Somewhat worse now than before I deployed Much worse now than before I deployed	w would you	rate your health in gene	ral now?		
3.	Since you returned from deployment, about how many such as in sick call, emergency room, primary care, far	times have	you seen a healthcare p	rovider for any	y reason,	
		2-3 visits	O 4-5 visit		O Over 6	visits
4.	. Since you returned from deployment, have you been h	ospitalized?			O Yes	O No
5.	During your deployment, were you wounded, injured, a If NO, skip to Question 6.	ssaulted or	otherwise physically hurt	?	O Yes	O No
	5a. IF YES, are you still having problems related to this			O Yes	O No	O Unsure
6.	Other than wounds or injuries, do you currently have a you feel is related to your deployment?  IF NO, skip to Question 7.	health conce	ern or condition that	O Yes	O No	O Unsure
	Chronic cough Runny nose Fever Weakness Headaches Swollen, stiff or painful joints Back pain Muscle aches Numbness or tingling in hands or feet Skin diseases or rashes Ringing of the ears	000000000	Redness of eyes with tear Dimming of vision, like the Chest pain or pressure Dizziness, fainting, light he Difficulty breathing Diarrhea, vomiting, or freq Problems sleeping or still: Difficulty remembering Increased irritability Taking more risks such as Other:	elights were go eadedness uent indigestion feeling tired afte	n	
7.	Do you have any persistent major concerns regarding t you may have been exposed to or encountered while d IF NO, skip to Question 8.	he health ef eployed?	fects of something you b	elieve	O Yes	O No
	7a. IF YES, please mark the item(s) that best describe	your concer	n:			
	DEET insect repellent applied to skin     Pesticide-treated uniforms     Environmental pesticides (like area fogging)     Flea or tick collars     Pesticide strips	000	Paints Radiation Radar/microwaves Lasers Loud noises			
	O Smoke from oil fire	-	Excessive vibration			
	O Smoke from burning trash or feces		Industrial pollution			
	Vehicle or truck exhaust fumes     Tent heater smoke	Ξ.	Sand/dust Blast or motor vehicle acci	J4		
	O JP8 or other fuels	0	Depleted Uranium (if yes,			
	O Fog pils (smoke screen)	•	.,			
	O Solvents	0	Other:			
	DD FORM 2900, JUN 2005					33348

## Enclosure I

8.	Since return from your depl	oyment, have you had serious conflicts wit	h your spouse,	O Yes	O No	O Unsure
		ds, or at work that continue to cause you w		O res	O NO	Unsure
9.	Have you had any experience that was so frightening, horrible, or upsetting that, IN THE PAST MONTH, you					
	a. Have had any nightmare	es about it or thought about it when you did	not want to		O Yes	O No
	b. Tried hard not to think al	bout it or went out of your way to avoid situ	ations that remind	you of it	O Yes	O No
	c. Were constantly on guar	rd, watchful, or easily startled			O Yes	O No
	d. Felt numb or detached fr	rom others, activities, or your surroundings			O Yes	O No
10	.a. In the PAST MONTH, did	d you use alcohol more than you meant to?			O Yes	O No
	b. In the PAST MONTH, ha	ave you felt that you wanted to or needed to	o cut down on your	drinking?	O Yes	O No
11.	Over the PAST MONTH, ha problems?	eve you been bothered by the following	Not at all	Few or several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
	a. Little interest or pleasure	e in doing things	0	0	0	0
	b. Feeling down, depressed	d, or hopeless	0	0	0	0
12.		lems or concerns on this questionnaire, ho things at home, or get along with other peo		se problems r	nade it for you	ı to
	O Not difficult at all	O Somewhat difficult	O Very	difficult	O Extre	mely difficult
13.	Would you like to schedule	a visit with a healthcare provider to further	discuss your healt	h concern(s)?	O Yes	O No
14.	Are you currently interested concern?	I in receiving information or assistance for a	a stress, emotional	or alcohol	O Yes	O No
15.	Are you currently interested	in receiving assistance for a family or rela	tionship concern?		O Yes	O No
16.	Would you like to schedule	a visit with a chaplain or a community supp	oort counselor?		O Yes	O No
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	DD FORM 2900, JUN 2	1005				

	SERVICE MEMBER'S SOCIAL SECURITY #		DATE	(dd/mm/yyyy)	/	
P	rovider Review and Interview					
1.	Review symptoms and deployment concerns		. He was tire of			
	O Confirmed screening results as reported	O Screening re	sults modified, amend	ded, clamiled during in	iterview:	
2.	. Ask behavioral risk questions.					
	a. Over the PAST MONTH, have you been be	othered by thoughts	s that you would be	better off dead	O Yes	O No
	or of hurting yourself in some way?  IF YES, about how often have you been be	othered by these	O Very few days	O More than half	O Nearly e	every day
	thoughts?	-		of the time	•	
	<ul> <li>Since return from your deployment, have y you might hurt or lose control with someor</li> </ul>	rou nad thoughts or ne?	concerns that	O Yes	O No	O Unsure
3.	. IF YES OR UNSURE to behavioral risk quest	ions, conduct risk a	ssessment.			
	a. Does member pose a current risk for harm	to self or others?	O No, not a current risk	O Yes, poses a current risk	O Unsure,	referred
	b. Outcome of assessment		○ Immediate	Routine follow-	<ul> <li>Referral</li> </ul>	not indicated
4	Record additional guestions or concerns iden:	tified by natient duri	referral no interview	up referral	•	
_						
ev	ssessment and Referral: After my interview was valuation and follow-up as indicated below. (Mo	vith the service men ore than one may be	nber and review of a noted for patients	this form, there is a with multiple conce	need for fur erns.)	ther
5.	. Identified Concerns Minor Major Concern Concern	Already Under Care	6. Referral Info	mation		
	O Physical Symptom O O	Yes No	O a. No refe	rral made		
	O Exposure Concern O O	0 0	O b. Immedi	ate/emergent care		
	O Depression Symptoms O O					
	- Depression Symptoms	0 0		Care, Family Practic	е	
	O PTSD Symptoms O O	000	O d. Special	ty Care:		
	O PTSD Symptoms         O           O Anger/Aggression         O           O Suicidal Ideation         O	0 0 0	O d. Special O e. Behavid	-	Care	
	○ PTSD Symptoms         ○           ○ Anger/Aggression         ○           ○ Suicidal Ideation         ○           ○ Social/Family Conflict         ○	0 0 0 0	O d. Special O e. Behavio O f. Mental O g. Case M	ty Care:	Care	
	O PTSD Symptoms         O           O Anger/Aggression         O           O Suicidal Ideation         O	0 0 0	O d. Special O e. Behavio O f. Mental O g. Case M O h. Substal	ty Care: oral Health in Primary Health Specialty Care	Care er	
	○ PTSD Symptoms         ○           ○ Anger/Aggression         ○           ○ Suicidal Ideation         ○           ○ Social/Family Conflict         ○           ○ Alcohol Use         ○           ○ Other:         ○           ○ None         ○	0 0 0 0 0	O d. Special O e. Behavio O f. Mental O g. Case M O h. Substat O i. Health I O j. Other H	ty Care: oral Health in Primary Health Specialty Care lanager, Care Manag nce Abuse Program Promotion, Health Ed lealthcare Service	Care er	
7.	O PTSD Symptoms         O           O Anger/Aggression         O           O Suicidal Ideation         O           O Social/Family Conflict         O           O Alcohol Use         O           O Other:         O	0 0 0 0 0	O d. Special O e. Behavic O f. Mental O g. Case M O h. Substat O i. Health O j. Other H O k. Chaplai	ty Care: oral Health in Primary Health Specialty Care Ianager, Care Manag nce Abuse Program Promotion, Health Ed lealthcare Service n	Care eer ucation	
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#### **Comments from the Department of Defense**



#### THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

#### 1200 DEFENSE PENTAGON WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1200

Ms. Laurie E. Ekstrand Director, Health Care U.S. Government Accountability Office 44 1 G Street, N.W. Washington, DC 20548

JAN 0 3 2008

Dear Ms. Ekstrand:

This is the Department of Defense (DoD) response to the Government Accountability Office (GAO) draft report, GAO-08-181R, "VA and DoD Health Care: Administration of DoD's Post-Deployment Health Reassessment to National Guard and Reserve Service Members and VA's Interaction with DoD," dated November 9, 2007 (GAO Code 290600).

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft report. Overall, I concur with the draft report's findings and conclusions. However, I do wish to identify some additional information to help clarify portions of the report. The title clearly states that this report is limited to National Guard and Reserve Service members. However, the opening line of the report states, "For servicemembers who have deployed-including National Guard and Reserve-..." This establishes a total force mindset among the readers. Although a footnote defines "servicemembers," not everyone is diligent about reading footnotes, and it is not until the bottom of the second page that the report states, "Our work focused on National Guard (federally activated) and Reserve Service members . . . " To minimize confusion, I suggest clearly identifying the focus of the study in the opening paragraph of the report. Additional technical comments are attached for your consideration.

The Department appreciates your review of this important matter to help ensure that the appropriate level of health care can be provided to the Service members who have so valiantly served their country.

My points of contact on this issue are Colonel Kenneth Cox, Force Health Protection and Readiness (Functional) at (703) 575-2678, and Mr. Gunther Zimmerman (Audit Liaison) at (703) 681-4360.

Sincerely,

Enclosure: As stated

### **Enclosure III**

### **GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments**

#### **GAO Contact**

Marjorie Kanof, (202) 512-7114 or kanofm@gao.gov

### Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, key contributors to this report were James C. Musselwhite, Jr., Assistant Director; Rebecca Abela; Laurie E. Ekstrand; Hannah Fein; Cynthia Forbes; and Julianna Weigle.

#### **Related GAO Products**

Defense Health Care: Comprehensive Oversight Framework Needed to Help Ensure Effective Implementation of a Deployment Health Quality Assurance Program. GAO-07-831. Washington, D.C.: June 22, 2007.

VA and DOD Health Care: Efforts to Provide Seamless Transition of Care for OEF and OIF Servicemembers and Veterans. GAO-06-794R. Washington, D.C.: June 30, 2006.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder: DOD Needs to Identify the Factors Its Providers Use to Make Mental Health Evaluation Referrals for Servicemembers. GAO-06-397. Washington, D.C.: May 11, 2006.

VA and DOD Health Care: VA Has Policies and Outreach Efforts to Smooth Transition from DOD Health Care, but Sharing of Health Information Remains Limited. GAO-05-1052T. Washington, D.C.: September 28, 2005.

Defense Health Care: Occupational and Environmental Health Surveillance Conducted During Deployments Needs Improvement. GAO-05-903T. Washington, D.C.: July 19, 2005.

Defense Health Care: Improvements Needed in Occupational and Environmental Health Surveillance During Deployments to Address Immediate and Long-Term Health Issues. GAO-05-632. Washington, D.C.: July 14, 2005.

Defense Health Care: Force Health Protection and Surveillance Policy Compliance Was Mixed, but Appears Better for Recent Deployments. GAO-05-120. Washington, D.C.: November 12, 2004.

Gulf War Illnesses: Federal Research Efforts Have Waned, and Research Findings Have Not Been Reassessed. GAO-04-815T. Washington, D.C.: June 1, 2004.

Department of Veterans Affairs: Federal Gulf War Illnesses Research Strategy Needs Reassessment. GAO-04-767. Washington, D.C.: June 1, 2004.

Defense Health Care: DOD Needs to Improve Force Health Protection and Surveillance Processes. GAO-04-158T. Washington, D.C.: October 16, 2003.

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VA and Defense Health Care: Progress Made, but DOD Continues To Face Military Medical Surveillance System Challenges. GAO-02-377T. Washington, D.C.: January 24, 2002.

VA and Defense Health Care: Progress and Challenges DOD Faces in Executing a Military Medical Surveillance System. GAO-02-173T. Washington, D.C.: October 16, 2001.

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